Coal Production at Singareni collieries

2846. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much coal has so far been produced at Singareni collieries during 1988-89;

(b) how much coal the company supplies to the National Thermal Power Corporation at Ramagundam;

(c) where from do the proposed thermal projects at Muddanur and Visakhapatnam get supply of the required coal; and

(d) what are the reasons for not arranging the distribution of coal produced at Singareni collieries to the thermal projects at Muddanur and Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) During 1988-89 (April, 1988 to February, 1989) Singareni Collieries Company Limited produced 16.69 million tonnes of coal.

(b) During 1988-89 (April, 1988 to February, 1989) 2.76 million tonnes of coal has been supplied by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. to Ramagundam STPS of National Thermal Power Corporation.

(c) and (d) Proposed Muddanur TPS (2x210 MW) in Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned linkage from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. According to projections the availability of coal form Singareni Collieries Company Limited by the end of 8th Plan Period is expected to be 33.59 million tonnes. Keeping in mind the demand from power stations already linked to Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. in 1994-95 and demand from other sectors, requirement of the proposed Visakhapatnam thermal power station cannot be accommodated within this availability.

Production out turn per Man's Shift of CIL & BCCL

2847. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the productivity in terms of out turn per man's shift (OMS) of BCCL and CIL for the last three years till 1987-88 both in open cast and underground mines with year-wise break-up;

(b) what are the similar details at present in major coal producing countries of the World like USA, USSR, China, England, Poland and Australia;

(c) what is the contribution of 10 per cent increase of the OMS to the economy of the Coal Production in terms of money and the required OMS to attain the break-even-point in CIL and BCCL at 1987-88; and

(d) whether there is any time bound programme to attain and exceed that OMS and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The output per man shift of BCCL and CIL for the last three years, till 1987-88, is given below:—

(In tonnes)

Year	CIL			BCCL		
	U.G.	O.C.	Overall	U.G.I	O.C.	Overall
1985-86	0.53	2.24	0.92	0.45	1.57	0.61
1986-87	0.54	2.44	0.99	0.48	1.60	0.67
1987-88	0.54	2.67	1.08	0.47	1.81	0.68

(b) The productivity of some of the major coal producing countries of the world is given below:—

Countries	Productivity (in tonnes) during	
	1984	1985
U. S. A.	16.30	16.85
Australia	16.40	17.46
China	2.01	Not available
Great Britain	2.43	Not available

(c) Had all other factors remained the same, a 10 per cent increase in OMS would have meant a similar increase of 10 per cent in coal production. In other words, the cost of production per tonne of coal would have been reduced by 5 per cent. The Coal India would have, thus, saved about Rs. 187 crores in 1987-88. But since other elements, such as, wages, stores, POL, cost of power/equipment etc., that go to make up the production cost are not constant and keep on changing due to market and other forces, it would be presumptuous to conclude that percentage increase in OMS would alone lead to CIL becoming financially viable.

(d) Following steps have been taken to increase productivity in Coal India Limited:

(i) Increase in production and productivity, with special emphasis on underground mines.

(ii) Improvement in availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support; improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.

(iii) Improved manpower planning, including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting employment in unproductive categories.

(iv) Economy in the consumption of spares and various other inputs by improving blasting efficiency, power factor and improved inventory control.

(v) Improved monitoring of cost reduction measures.

(vi) Efforts are being made to reduce the total outstandings against major consumers like State Electricity Boards.

(vii) A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

(viii) Efforts toward reorganisation of existing mines to improve productivity.

Expenditure on advertisements by Bharat Coking Coal Limited

2848. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on advertisements given by the BCCL to the Dhanbad edition of the daily "Aritvarsa" in the month of August and September, 1988;